



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Table-mats crocheted in heavy cotton or sewed in fanciful patterns out of corset-cord may be further adorned with milky white glass-heads. Those will effectually keep hot dishes from discoloring the surface of the table.

As for the tableware, the names and prices are too numerous to mention. At first-class houses a good, common earthen ware dinner set, stamped with brown, blue and green may be procured for \$22.00. It is not so cheap looking as one would suppose. For \$45 a handsome set may be chosen.

There are those who will have thought that it is not imported. For such come the Wedgware, the Doulton, the Minton, and so on up to the hundreds and thousands of dollars. For those who choose a nice porcelain, while believing in home manufacture, the Trenton ware amply satisfies the most fastidious. It may not be generally known that the famous Beleck ware is almost exactly reproduced in these New Jersey potteries. Also that make which is sold in large shops at exorbitant patterns for imported china and porcelain, knows no country more foreign than the little state which lies between two big cities.

For table decorations there are designs without number. A bright woman may easily improvise upon a hundred different schemes.

One principle should never be forgotten. If flowers are used they should not be profusely selected of the sweet scented varieties. With the odors of viands and those of blossoms mingling together, there can be but little harmony. Neither should the decorations be made so high that the view is intercepted between parties placed *vis-a-vis*. Again, while the dining-room should be comfortable, it is a mistake to have it kept too warm. The windows may be slightly opened from the top, yet not enough to create a draught.

The dining-room ought to be well lighted. A number of mirrors adds to that purpose. Nothing can be more enlivening than the effect of multiplied lights, and the reflections from the gleam of crystal and silver. Somehow these seem to gently exhilarate and promote conversation.

Banquet lamps, some two feet high, are suitable for the dining table. They may be softly shaded in harmony with the prevailing tints of the flowers or other decoration. These shades may be of home manufacture. Either self-colored china silk, crimson, gold, pink or white trimmed with lace, or of bolting cloth painted in soft colors, are good. Not so are huge paper flowers clustered on the shade, or even natural flowers. Both are too conspicuous. In the latter case the heat, causing the flowers to wither, proves the juxtaposition of fragile blooms and light to be unfortunate. With electricity the case is much better.

For the latter mode of lighting some curious decorations have been designed. In one case a tower of jelly enclosed an electric bulb whose brilliant radiance seemed magical. In another a mimic forest of ferns glowed with what appeared to be a cloud of fire-flies. In both cases the decorations were in the middle of the table.

ALL the beautiful lakes in the Empire State are reached by the New York Central.

ALL the great medicinal springs in the Empire State are reached by the New York Central.

DECORATIVE NOTE.

FOR the past eight or ten years plates large and small, thin and heavy, severely simple, and wonderfully extravagant in decoration, have held first place in the hearts of housekeepers who delight in the giving of dinners whereat many changes of china are necessary. The smart and friendly rivalry between women who can indulge their fancy for plate collecting has been carried to its utmost, and Dresden and Sevres platters ranked in solid rows in china-closet shelves till good sense, and perhaps a love of change, called loudly for a halt in the extravagant habit. And now Venetian glass has suddenly become wonderfully popular with the women whose purses are never more than half empty. In the shops where all delicate and breakable wares are generously exposed under broad stretches of plate-glass windows, whole shelves are filled with crystal vases, goblets, bowls, and cups tenderly tinted as the rainbow,

full of color as a field of wild flowers, and fragile as the robin's egg. One quite sympathizes with the frugal housewife, who at this sight, weakly breaks her noble resolve not to spend one cent more of her allowance, intending to put all into the bank, by prying and purchasing just that one dear little rose-colored vase that is as fragile as a wind flower.

Fourteen dollars for a vase shaped like a tall champagne glass, faintest rose or *vert* in tint and glowing with flecks of gold, while white crystal tendrils climb up the stem that is not thicker than that of a rose. Seventy-five dollars for six small finger-glasses crimped about the edges and veined with gold, and one hundred dollars for a bowl of glass as yellow as daffodils, with handles formed of clear crystal dragons. Touch any one of them lightly with the finger-nail, and a pure, clear ring comes out, and a sharp touch with one's latch-key will shiver the thin glass in fragments, so brittle is it. One rarely finds a bargain in Venetian glass, nor are odd bits often sold off for a trifle, for the crystal that comes from the famous little islands in the Adriatic is costly by reason of the materials of which it is composed and the skill required in its manufacturing. Then, too, great risk is incurred in bringing anything so frail on the long, rough voyage from Italy. Doubly precious, therefore, are the bits of gorgeous sets of Venetian glass that it is now every self-respecting woman's duty to display on her brilliant dinner-table or on tables and cabinets in her drawing-room.



THREE-FOLD SCREEN IN MEDIEVAL CARVED OAK. EXHIBITED BY MACBETH & ROBERTS AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

BARON LOUIS BEAUPRÉ.

WE reproduce on the following page an original design by Baron Louis Beupré. This amateur artist belongs to an aristocratic French family, and has inherited his taste for art. His only artistic preparation was drawing lessons taken during his literary studies at the celebrated College des Jesuites near Paris. The advice of a talented painter, A. Vierling, led him to cultivate art in a practical way. His independent fortune permitted him to consider this career only as an interesting pastime, fit to occupy the few hours he could dis-